1	2	3	4
Punjab	0	500	500
Rajasthan	2080	790	2870
Uttar Pradesh	600	3000	3600
Uttarakhand	634		634
Chhattisgarh	2600	750	3350
Gujarat	4844	1706	6550
Madhya Pradesh	1400	1210	2610
Maharashtra	1450	2500	3950
Andhra Pradesh	2553	1420	3973
Karnataka	2015	1080	3095
Kerala	60	100	160
Tamil Nadu	60	1192.2	1252.2
Orissa	600	150	750
West Bengal	1500	1470	2970
Sikkim	1299	0	1299
Assam	0	37.2	37.2
Meghayala	124	0	124
ALL INDIA:	25741	15905.4	41646.4

Independent regulatory body for power sector

4105. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the private sector participation in the power generation sector, Government is proposing to set up an independent regulatory body, to oversee the role and participation of the players in the energy sector;

(b) if so, what would be the broad objectives of the regulator;

(c) the place where it would be situated and by when it would commence its operations; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not setting up of such regulators, when the players have increased in the recent past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) An independent regulatory structure for the power sector already exists. The Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 provided for constitution of a Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and for creation of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). SERCs were also constituted under the respective State Electricity Reforms Acts.

The Electricity Act, 2003 also provides for constitution of a Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) by the Central Government and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions by the State Governments. After the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, the CERC and the SERCs already constituted were deemed to have been constituted under the provisions of the Elecricity Act, 2003 and continue to functions as such. In so far as the State of Jammu & Kashmir is concerned, the regulatory commissions has been constituted under its own Act.

The CERC, which was constituted under the ERC Act, 1998 is located at Delhi and the SERCs in their respective States. The Central Government under section 83 of the Electricity Act, 2003 has also constituted a Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) for the States of Manipur and Mizoram and the head office of the Commission is located at Aizwal. Further, the Central Government has also notified a JERC for the Union Territories except Delhi, since the Govt. of NCT of Delhi had already constituted the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC).

The functions of the Electricity Regulatory Commissions are wide ranging and include functions such as grant of licence for transmission, distribution and trading of electricity, tariff regulation"and tariff determination of generating companies, tariff determination for intra and inter-State transmission of electricity, tariff determination for retail sale of electricity, specification and enforcement of standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licencees, adjudication of disputes, and promotion of generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy.

The Electricity Act also provides for establishment of an Appellate Tribunal for Electricity to hear appeals against the orders of adjudicating officers or the Regulatory Commissions under the Act; this Tribunal also functions as the Appellate Tribunal for the purposes of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006 under Section 30 of that Act.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) to (c) above.

Status of power projects

† 4106. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of power projects sanctioned in private and public sectors in the States during the last and the current Five Year Plans;

(b) the number of such power projects pending and the number of power projects being implemented; and

(c) the names of said power projects and the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JA1RAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) With Enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, the requirement of according Techno Economic Clearance of Central Electricity Autority tCEA) has been dispensed with forthermal generation. However, any generating company intending to set up a hydro generating station shall prepare and submit to the CEA for its concurrence, a scheme estimated to involve a capital expenditure exceeding such sum, as may be fixed by the Central Government from time to time. The status in this regard is as under:

(i) Hydro Projects:

During the Tenth Plan and in the current Five Year Plan so far, 12 hydro generation projects with aggregating capacity of 4273 MW in State and Private Sector have been given concurrence by CEA. According to information available with CEA, out of these 12 projects, 7 projects are under construction. The details including estimated cost and status are given in the Statement-I and II *(See* below).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.